

## NO ATTEMPT AT INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

By H. F. G.

The only thing that prevents Major General Sir Sam from writing as good bulletins in Canada as Napoleon Bonaparte did in France is that there are no pyramids in this country to take them to. Nothing less than pyramids could serve as a background for some of Sir Sam's prodigious statements.

For example, he told a Toronto audience the other day that he had furnished the British War Office with a recruiting scheme which would set the pace for the world. Perhaps he did. No doubt the scheme is commensurate with the genius whom Lord Roberts characterized as the greatest Driving Force in history and if acknowledged he would not already have been made by the British War Office. It is probably through fear of the Germans over-hearing the scheme and adopting it for their own use. It is a good enough scheme to raise say, one third of the number already raised in the United Kingdom. It will be a great miracle but not so great as the ones which have been raised by the voluntary system among the army of three million men, practically one fighter out of every eligible two, notwithstanding the war of the war. Sir Sam's plan will have to go some to beat it.

What is this plan of Major General Sir Sam's? Ah, there's the mystery. It can't be a conscription law. He doesn't believe in that—at least for Canada. Conscription in Canada would make the war very unpopular with a great number of people. It helped to elect the Borden Government, so the Major General thinks no chances when he says it won't be done. But would he try it in Great Britain? The hope is expressed that Sir Sam is nothing if not genuine and the British War Office knows that. It is the case falling in a great man and though it leans to Sir Sam's side frequently it comes into conflict with "realities". When Sir Sam was in England this summer he made the statement that Canada could furnish a million and a half men if necessary. He said it could, especially if Sir Sam's plan—which mark you is not conscription—was followed but it looked almost too good to be true and it started the Englishmen figuring. Even after subtracting the half million Sir Sam might expect to come over from the United States and enlist, and leaving Canada with a scant million to provide, they couldn't see how Sir Sam was going to get them in a country of eight million people of whom a considerable portion were old men, infants, women and children, and ineffective, not to mention those who might have to stay at home to keep the wheels turning. They have formed the habit of not believing in Sir Sam's word in England, and when they squeezed the radiant optimism out of Sir Sam's words they thought more of him as a hero and a liar than as a mathematician, when they had done before. In fact Sir Sam's high hopes, jubilation expressed, led him down a peg or two to the hard-headed Britons.

The trouble was Sir Sam did not go into details. He is a great announcer, but a poor explainer, as the present position of Shell Committee indicates. Sir Sam announces that it is all right, he is the best Shell Committee that ever was, but he does not explain why three dispassionate observers, in the person of D. A. Thomas and two ammunition experts from Great Britain, are laying hands on it to reorganize it and squeeze out the excessive profits. The Ottawa Citizen has shown that in one item alone, the "munching" of the shells, it has been the practice of the manufacturers at

one time to charge five times as much as it cost in Great Britain, that even now it costs three times as much, and that manufacturers who would do it for only half as much are not allowed to have a look in.

In fact there has been so much "selfish" in shell orders handed out in Canada that at least one contract hog which has bitten off more than it could chew found it could sublet to manufacturers in the United States and still come out with a sufficient ransom in the way of profit. Which was done accordingly.

Such transactions are in line with the experience of the small arms manufacturers in the United States, who, it is alleged, had agreed on a price of twenty-five dollars per thousand rounds of the standard cartridge but were told to charge twenty-seven dollars and invoice the goods at thirty-five. This story has yet to be denied.

At all events there is or has been enough excess profit in munition manufacturing in Canada and speculation in war stocks for the Finance Minister to confiscate say, one-tenth of it in the way of taxes. No patriot will ask for more than ten per cent, not particularly in times when so many other people are making nothing. As a matter of fact it is a real patriot, he ought to be satisfied to clear expenses and make no more out of the Empire's agency, but perhaps that would be too much to expect of human imperfection. Meanwhile it is up to the Government whether to insist on a small legitimate profit for the munition maker or to tax their excess profits back into the Exchequer Treasury and let it pay off our war debt in England that way.

Sir Sam announced the other night that one hundred and seventy thousand men had been enlisted in Canada, but that equipment and training would not last fifteen thousand men behind the schedule. This partly explains Sir Sam's disconcerting statement that two men were offering for every one needed but it does not explain why the equipment got so far behind that thousands of men are drilling without uniforms. There is, of course, several complete and satisfactory explanations for it, but one of them can be put forward by the gallant knight who is in charge of the Militia Department. One is that the people, first, open their eyes to the possibility of the possible manufacturer. Another is that the middleman with a pull but no plant was allowed to grab orders which he peddled away, but that is a fact that the Government made no provision with the funds for emergency supply of uniforms and that such supply as was in stock was stored toward a favored few while other clothing manufacturers with less influence, stood around until the full fellows got through. The fourth reason is that the Government has neglected and still neglects to provide at some central point an assembling place for raw materials and the manufacturers of war goods, other than arms and ammunition, can replenish. In short there has been no attempt at industrial organization, outside the munition makers, and the manufacturers of war goods are only half the game for all.

### Joint Meeting of Committees

A joint meeting of the Grammar and Clarendon committees of the Canadian Patriotic Fund was held here, Tuesday evening. The following men were present from Grammar: Messrs. Paul Clarke, T. Silvester and R. N. Moffatt, J. R. Watt, C. J. Brane and Dr. B. F. Steeves, president of the local branch of the fund. The meeting was presided over by Wm. McMillan, M. L. A., and complete arrangements were made regarding the canvassing of the school districts tributary to each of the towns.

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## What are You Going to Do?

There's a girl's death awaiting vengeance  
In a courtyard across the sea,  
Who was put to death as mere  
While helping you and me.  
She died with a smile and a toss of her head,  
As you would wish her to.  
Now that she's dead and you're alive,  
What are you going to do?

Are you going to be the laggard,  
And stay behind this time?  
Or are you going to shoulder a gun,  
And get in the firing line?  
Did she not do her duty,  
And in doing it help you?  
Now that she's dead and you're alive,  
What are you going to do?

She died the death of a martyr,  
A Briton through and through,  
Now that she's dead and you're alive,  
What are you going to do?

—Montreal Star.

### R. M. A. Secretary Visits Clarendon

W. H. Andrews, provincial secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, of Alberta was in town the first of the week in the interests of the association. While in an interview with Mr. Andrews he told that one of the greatest problems with which the retailer of the country today had to contend, was the menace of the mail order houses. However he believed by the merchants using printer's ink extensively and judiciously, this business distraction can be greatly overcome. As an instance, he showed us a letter the association had received from J. A. Ramsey, of Glebeau, who is a firm believer in advertising, and on which he was making a dead set on mail order lists, simply because we have been treating our customers in a friendly way and they appreciate it. My experience is that the letter can get the business. The Eastern mail order business is big because half of our Merchant Princes in the country towns are asleep.

Another thing the Association is doing for the retail merchants is the attempt being made at getting legislative passed that will make it possible for them to collect small debts. If this legislation is passed, it will mean a great deal to the merchant, as today many a business man has on his books accounts, which will never get into the thousands of dollars, yet each one in itself so small that under the present law, there is no means of collecting them.

### "FISH OR CUT BAIT"

The following poem in the Walt Mason style, has been dedicated to those who will be invited to subscribe to the Local Patriotic Fund, and is eloquent in its simplicity.

"We've had a twelve month year of war, but the ends not yet in sight, and the challenge comes to every man to either pay or fight. It's not the time to hum and haw, or air your hobby whims—it's up to you to see just now that the British Tommy gets his share of the goods, and to get him to follow up your point, while your brothers fight, and the enemy has the supplies to make

world from a warm ruler's curse. The man who stays at home just now has got to get the ball, and it's just as well to do the thing with a cheery British will. The man who lectures his home, his kin, who leaves behind him all, to put the khaki color on and lead his country's call—he's made a sacrifice that's real, and the man who stays at home has got to bear his burden here without a groan or groan. It's not a day to count the cost or what the bill will be when the empire's fate hangs on the beam in this fight for Liberty. When strong men march away to war, our fathers and our sons, to free a blighted Belgium from the curse wrought by the Hun—we've got to play the part of men—it's not the time to shake—we've got the blood of Wellington, of Nelson and of Drake. There'll's gone forth to every man with a small but great—if you can't go with the fishermen you'll have to cut the bait.

### LETTER FROM ONE OF THE 31st.

The following letter was received this week by R. Lewis, letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, from D. J. Campbell, who is serving with the 31st Battalion.

Snowed out of Belgium, 18-10-15.

Dear Lewis—

I have been meaning to write for weeks but have had no chance.

Well, we are quite all home here now. Somehow, though, my powers of description, small as it was, has seemingly forsaken me, for I can't describe this new order of things at all. It is not bad, the only thing that bothers us is the shelling, then you dig for your dug out.

Poor Callaghan and Groves are gone, while Scott is on the wounded part of the casualty list, we were sent out, but fortunately Bobbie Forbes got out the scouts and so was not with them when the shell came. Give everyone my love and excuse this poor letter from.

Your sincere friend,  
D. J. M. CAMPBELL

It might be just as well, after all, to let women have the vote. Things could possibly be twice as bad as they are now, and we can leave the women to take the supplies to make

## Free Distribution of Seed Grain and Potatoes

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers. The samples will consist of spring wheat (about 1 lb.), white oats (about 1 lb.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.), these will be sent out from Ottawa.

A distribution of potatoes (in 3 lbs. samples) will be carried on from several of the Experimental Farms, the Central Farm at Ottawa supplying only the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Each application must be separate and must be signed by the applicant. Only one sample of grain and one of potatoes can be sent to each farm. If samples are asked for in the same letter only one will be sent. Applications on any kind of printed form cannot be accepted.

The destruction by fire of the cereal building at Ottawa, which contained grain-growing machinery and a large stock of seed grain for distribution, may make it necessary to curtail the distribution to a certain extent. We shall fill as many as possible of the applications which conform to the rules, but requests received after the end of December will probably be refused. Samples cannot be sent to the provinces to applications (no matter when received) which fail to state clearly the needs of the applicant, his experience in crop raising, and the character of the soil on which he intends to sow the seed.

All applications for grain (and potatoes) from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (for potatoes) should be addressed to the Dominion Cereal Co., Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Such applications require a postage stamp of fifteen cents, to be paid and deposited with the application. Applications for potatoes from farmers in any other province should be addressed postage prepaid to the Superintendent of the model branch Experimental Farm in that province.

### Canvass to be Started at Once

At a meeting of the collectors appointed for the Clarendon school district it was arranged to commence the canvass in the district on Saturday, November 13 on that day the following collectors will set to vigorously collect from all residents in the Clarendon school district.

Yours loyally,  
H. M. Handerson  
C. J. Brane  
R. E. Moffatt  
F. M. Murray  
J. R. Watt

Receipts will be given by the collectors and the amounts received will be acknowledged in the local papers.

### WRITE TO SANTA CLAUS

Dear Boys and girls: It will not be long before I will be around to see you. I want you to write me and let me know what you want me to bring you for Christmas, write me so I will get your letter in time to have your presents ready.

Yours loyally,  
SANTA CLAUS,  
P. O. Box 110, Clarendon, Alta.

### Free Maps and Literature For Educational Purposes

The attention of the Department of the Interior having recently been drawn to the fact that a number of schools throughout Western Canada are lacking in maps illustrative of the general topography of the Province of Alberta, etc., the Honourable Mr. Roche has announced that several available departmental publications are available for distribution among the various educational institutions throughout the Province. Included in the number is an interesting pamphlet, "The Geographical Features of Alberta," which shows general information with respect to railways, cities and towns, etc.

In view of present financial conditions and the spirit of economy which is prevalent, advantage is being taken to a very marked extent of the opportunity afforded, to procure free of charge literature which can be used advantageously for educational purposes.

Copies of these departmental maps which are suitable for school use, may be obtained upon application to the Superintendent of the Railway Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Arrangements have been made by the Provincial Department of Agriculture to have these buyers for the Province, Army at Clarendon, Saturday, November 13 at 9 o'clock, a.m. The only horses which have been rejected at recent sales by the French buyers, were those overworked worn out or too young. No white or grey horses are accepted. In a few instances good horses up to the age of twelve were bought.

The horses selected are divided into three classes:

- Class A—Light Cavalry 150 to 1600 lbs.
- Class AA—Heavy Cavalry 1600 to 1750 lbs.
- Class C—Artillery 1250 lbs. and over.

All horses must be at least five years old and stand fifteen hands. The buyers choose the most healthy and sound horses. The military horses must be harness broken. No objection is made to a bucking, providing it is not too vicious.

### CANADA AGAIN LUCKY

Canada is again lucky in having had an increase instead of deficit in her foreign trade during the last fiscal year. Our geographical position is largely responsible for this increase, as our home defense fund and danger from the enemy's submarines has amounted to very little if any. Canada's exports increased in the year by \$120,000,000 while Australia's dropped off nearly \$200,000,000. This is something more for Canada to be thankful for.

### To Purchase Horses For the French Army

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It is to be hoped that the farmers of this district will be successful in providing the necessary horses for the French Army.

### THE STINGY MAN

His fame is great—he's the man who's stingy—men dread him with a frown; He's a miser giving nothing to the poor, he's a miser, the light of the town. He's never willing to give a shilling when we pass around the hat, to give one poorer a meal that's proper, or lost some winters fat. He lives to eat the large round dollar, with cold to dine and sup; he's tight as a business on a hundred phrases can make him brown up. "You're some says him, "He's good at paying his bills right up on time—he's no credit—He's some to drink it—he's some to drink it." And some who blame him for this to blame him for this to blame him for this, are cheerful folks who one the holders and gossips for their grub. I find it when by he's a miser, and pinch him till he bleeds. From one who can his interior needs, I find it easier to eat stale wheat and save three muddy cents, than be a grifter and stand of station, like some fall-fellow goes.

### Clarendon Branch of Canadian Patriotic Fund

The following are the receipts for the year commencing September 1, 1915.

Ladies Patriotic Aid, proceeds of Tea and Dance, Oct. 23 \$ 43.45

Ladies Patriotic Aid, proceeds of shoe guessing contest 11.05

Arrangements are almost completed for the canvass of the Clarendon constituency, for the raising of funds.













# BUTTER WRAPPERS

## Must Be Printed or Branded According to New Dairy Act

Our facilities for the printing of Butter Wrappers are equal to any found in the province. In prices, considering the quality, we are the lowest. Unless the cheaper grades are desired our prices are always for wrappers made of the best grade vegetable parchment paper, printed with Special Brine Proof, Non-poisonous Butter Wrapper Ink. We can supply the cheaper and imitation grades but we do not recommend them because they do not give the best satisfaction.

GET OUR PRICES

# THE REVIEW

"Printers of Quality"

## "INDUSTRIAL CANADA" AND WAR INDUSTRIES

How the Textile Journal Deals With the Situation

According to "Industrial Canada" a magazine, before the war is circulating (Canadian Economic Policy). The magazine's editorial explains its position in the following paragraph: "The Canadian Textile Journal, for months ago, 'It is a valuable aid to a country such as Canada, which is recognized to be so unprepared to meet, facing, by developing a home market for a valuable product of the farm and investigators claim that the quality of our domestic wool is second to none. The sheep raising industry in Canada has gone down with the woolen industry and it is safe to say that there will be no great revival until a home market is provided. The industry is one that pays good wages and gives employment to a sturdy and industrious class of people. It can be carried on to advantage in small towns which require some sort of industrial life to add to their stability and many of the mills that are at present in operation provide the only source of employment in dozens of small communities throughout the country. In other countries it has been looked on as a necessity, clothing being one of the prime necessities of life, and invariably has had to be protected. In Germany, France and the United States it has been developed and in none of these countries do the people have to pay more for their clothing than in Canada, when all conditions are taken into consideration. It is erroneous to think that low tariff means cheap clothing for the average working out of the principle has not verified the claim."

## LESSONS FROM AUSTRALIA

How the Foot and Shoe Tariff Has Helped Manufacturers There

According to a recent United States Bureau of Commerce report, the effect of the tariff on the Australian shoe industry has been very marked. During the years from 1909 to 1918 the Tariff Commission in its reports finds that the imports have not averaged more than about 10 per cent. of the total requirements of the market. It is true that in 1918 the percentage of imports slightly increased, but this was due in large measure to a greatly increased consumption caused by inflation, and to the fact that local manufacturers had not been able to expand sufficiently to keep up with the increased demand. There is also difficulty with respect to securing skilled labor.

It is interesting to know that the duty on imported boots is 35 per cent. and from the United States 18 per cent. On the top of this are the costs of importing, which average 10 per cent. and with the statutory addition of 10 per cent. for landed values make the total protection against the United Kingdom 45 per cent. and against the United States 45 1/2 per cent. It should be noted that the Canadian tariff on boots and shoes is under normal conditions 25 per cent. and even with the addition of the war tax is only 20 to 22 1/2 per cent. No doubt the measure of protection enjoyed by the Australian workman and manufacturer of the bulk of the home market. When every one can find employment at good wages the disposition to criticize the means by which this condition is secured is not very great. It is apparent, too, from the report referred to that the boot and shoe manufacturers of Australia, as a whole, are satisfied with the existing tariff, and are not clamoring for more. The same condition is true in Canada, the Canadian manufacturer being content for the most part with the amount of protection he now enjoys.

## A Chameleon of Gems

Holloore is the newest gem, and it differs from all others in its remarkable facility of changing color. Hollore is a brand-new discovery. It was accidentally unearthed by German prospectors searching for other precious stones in German East Africa. No one knew what the gem was when it was first brought to light, but it did not take long to learn that they had added a new star to the bright firmament of gems. Samples of the stone were sent to the Kaiser, and he was delighted with them. He had seven holoore stones set with diamonds and pearls and made into a cross for the Empress. The pre-eminent color of holoore in daylight is a brilliant golden yellow. In artificial light it changes to a beautiful green. In semi-darkness it shines like a diamond.

## THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

How the Textile Journal Deals With the Situation

"Under the present conditions, it is practically impossible for the woolen and worsted industry to have the development that is its due," said the Canadian Textile Journal for months ago. "It is a valuable aid to a country such as Canada, which is recognized to be so unprepared to meet, facing, by developing a home market for a valuable product of the farm and investigators claim that the quality of our domestic wool is second to none. The sheep raising industry in Canada has gone down with the woolen industry and it is safe to say that there will be no great revival until a home market is provided. The industry is one that pays good wages and gives employment to a sturdy and industrious class of people. It can be carried on to advantage in small towns which require some sort of industrial life to add to their stability and many of the mills that are at present in operation provide the only source of employment in dozens of small communities throughout the country. In other countries it has been looked on as a necessity, clothing being one of the prime necessities of life, and invariably has had to be protected. In Germany, France and the United States it has been developed and in none of these countries do the people have to pay more for their clothing than in Canada, when all conditions are taken into consideration. It is erroneous to think that low tariff means cheap clothing for the average working out of the principle has not verified the claim."

"The woolen and worsted industry is not in need of an enormously high tariff. There are some of the schedules that are now satisfactory and this very fact substantiates our claim that a readjustment is necessary. We are convinced that if these who are now working against this readjustment would look into the matter without prejudice, little opposition would be forthcoming and an industry that has deteriorated while every other industry in the country was being rapidly developed would be given sufficient protection so as to take its proper place in the industrial life of the country."

## RUSSIA AND THE WAR

A Lesson in Economics—The Value of Our Industries

One result of the war in Russia is that wages remain low and that Russian commerce is now like a broken machine, because imports have largely ceased. With great financial resources the important—because she has no industrial Canada has been able to supply her internal needs, and can export if need be, and Canada has no real problem to solve. It is not the thought strike one that home industries are a source of infinite strength to any nation? With all her resources, Russia could not make her binders, boots or clothing. In a thousand ways the individual Russian today feels the lack of imported goods—and he has no source of home manufacture. The lack of implements, binder twine, etc., has hampered Russian agriculture; the lack of munitions and equipment has hampered Russian military operations. Yet in Canada there exist individuals who desire the making of goods in Canada, who sneer at the policy of buying goods made at home. They talk of the exploitation of the consumer, but grade the whole idea of the importance to a nation of its industries, the economic benefit that comes from exporting goods, not importing them. In Canada we wanted to take a short cut to wealth. We had cut sub-divisions instead of making factories, we operated in land deals instead of raising industrial centers; we borrowed foreign money instead of keeping our own wealth at home. What money we had we diverted to other nations by buying goods that we could have produced ourselves. We were riding for a fall, but surely the war will teach us that strength lies within ourselves. Let us not forget that, save for the destiny of nations, we might be isolated today as is Russia. Had it been so we would have realized the foolishness of losing money on imported goods; we would have realized the importance of supporting Canadian industries, we would have purchased made in Canada goods and thanked Providence that we had, at least to some extent, developed our home industries—Country Life in Canada.

The Food in the Workman's Pan  
The money that bought the food and the part itself can be made in Canada. Help the workman to earn the money to fill his Canadian dinner pail. Do not drive him to a foreign country by purchasing foreign products.

## CLARESHOLM'S HONOR ROLL

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlisted from Clareholm and district to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

**FIRST CONTINGENT**  
Bryan, Sam O.  
Commis, Geo. W.  
Faulkner, L. K. accidentally killed  
Gray, Ed. T.  
Munro, Wm. D.  
Pritchard Wm.

**TWENTY-FIRST BATTALION**  
Bates, S. L.  
Colquhoun, L. E. (Pat) killed in action.

Connon, F. L. (Seanty) wounded in action.

Davis, Theo. P. Major

Duggan, Daniel

Falle, Theo. de C.

Forbes, Robt. J.

Gates, H. B.

Groves, Arthur J. killed in action.

Hawker, Harry

Larkin, Robt. M.

Linton, David

Proven, Jas. S. Lance Corporal

Russell, Harry

Turner, J. H.

Westlake, Chas. Captain

**TWENTY-ONE O. M. R.**

Lyndon, W. A. Major

James, C. H. Sergeant

MacKinnon, D. A. Captain

Bell, R. F. Lieutenant

Murray, Thos. Lieutenant

Moorhead, W. J. M. S. M.

Adams, G. A. Q. M. S.

Ayer, H. M. Sergeant

Elliot, E. W. Sergeant

Kernick, W. A. Sergeant

Crowe, C. H. Sergeant

Eade, Chas. Serg't and Trumpeter

Cunningham, J. C. Corporal

Bell, G. A. Lance Corporal

MacDonald, J. H. Lance Corporal

Eade, J. T. Lance Corporal

Bateman, H. W. formerly of R. N. W. M. P.

Baker, G.

Brading, J. H.

Bell, J. F.

Buckingham, E. now with the Fifth Battalion

Chabot, H.

Cobblish, R. E.

Dean, M. R.

Dewan, W. B.

Duggan, W. B.

Ford, G. H.

Graham, F. C.

Jeans, G.

Johnson, J.

Kelly, O. C.

Lewis, H.

Love, W. T.

Malone, Geo.

Miller, J.

Murray, H. E. sent to England June 6, 1915.

Mathews, N. H.

McAlister, Frank

McNeill, J. A. formerly of Canadian Bank of Commerce

Neelson, Julien sent to England June 6, 1915.

Proven, Jas. sent to England June 6, 1915.

Semour, F. N.

Salmons, F. O.

Sault, Dave

White, John

## RESERVISTS AND OTHER UNITS

Albo, P. M. Lieut. 18th A. S. C.

Edley, G.

Bell, Geo.

Booth, Thos.

Berisford, Rev. Fr.

Commis, Jas.

Clark, Dave

Conlin, Monty

Cross, Jerry

De Sales, de Roucy formerly of R. N. W. M. P.

Griffiths, Jas.

Goring, Philip

Hardwick, C. D. Despatch Rider

Kingscott, R. P. Royal Navy

McLennan, George

McNally, Geo. killed in action

McKenzie, Colin

M. P.

Power, H. B. formerly of R. N. W. M. P.

Rev. Thos.

Storrier, Jas.

Stuett, E. G. Lieut. R. F. A.

Stephens, J. D. wounded in action

Turnbull, Mark

If some men would stay at home, let other men's wives alone it would make a change in business all around.

One way of measuring the quality of any product is to note what influence its type has had in history.